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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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CITY ITEMS.

Death from Laughing Gas.

I trust my friends will not believe the false report given in all the Saturday's papers in reference to the premature announcement of my demise. It is true my taking large doses of the Nitrous Oxid, or laughing Gas, every day, and my general good health is one of the best evidences of the purity of this gas, made and administered by me. I shall be glad to see my friends after having passed through such a grave deal. C. Bill, 246 Penn street.

Universalist Fair.

This Fair, progressing so successfully through the last week, will be continued this week. The attendance has so much increased that the large City Hall has been filled for the last two or three evenings with lighted audiences to witness the various displays and amusements. No doubt the crowd will be larger to-night than ever.

Lost in Pittsburgh,

the Opera House to-night.

Dry Goods

wholesale and retail. The Messrs. Barker & Co., Market street, propose a grand sale of dress and staple goods for this week, and will offer an unusually large stock at very low prices, and we advise our readers to improve the opportunity which it will present by buying cheap and selecting from a very large stock. Great bargains will be offered.

Don't Forget to See

Pittsburgh by Moonlight, at the Opera House to-night.

Death from Laughing Gas.

We published an article in Saturday's paper which our readers will find explained in the following article taken from yesterday's *Leader:*

DEATH FROM LAUGHING GAS.

We notice in Saturday's *Dispatch*, under the above startling caption, a series of resolutions deploring the loss of Dr. C. Bill, who died while inhaling laughing Gas. But the report is premature, and must be taken *cum grano salis*. In one most all important respects the statement is incorrect and untrue. The Dr. did not die, he only simply fell, in his mild manner, into a state of unconsciousness when under the influence. During the consciousness, the subject is insensitive of all pain, and teeth may be easily extracted without affecting the nervous system. The gas is perfectly harmless, especially when administered by C. Bill. He first introduced it to the notice of our community, and through scientific knowledge of esthetics generally. Give the Dr. a call if you have need of a find, careful, skillful and experienced Dental Surgeon.

Everybody

could see the Pittsburgh Coal Mine, at the Opera House to-night.

X's. X's. X's.

Xylographers, Xcavators and Xhibitors will tell you there is nothing equal for shaving or the toilet to Saw-yer's Barber's Soap.

Go See

Post, Clair Street Bridge, at the Opera House to-night.

Last Five Nights

of the most accomplished actress of the age, Miss Laura Keene.

The Gazette Says:

We are convinced from what we have ourselves tested, that Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters are also invaluable as an agent in the great cause of temperance.

A friend of ours, (a brilliant young man,) who had become a devotee, and finally a victim of the wine cup, and had tried frequently to throw off the slavish habit of degrading potus, without success, and eminent chemist, a graduate of the Paris Medical Col-lege, who recommended to him as a last resort the above mentioned remedy.

The effect was as gratifying as it was successful, as informs us that from the time he commenced to use it he lost all desire for the intoxicating bowl, and at the insatiate craving for drink, known only to an miserable drunkard was entirely destroyed. After using four bottles he was able to lay it aside, and today he breathes the pure air of freedom, relieved from slavery, a redeemed man—one of our most respected and esteemed citizens."

The Daily Commercial

THE HERALD ON THE PRESIDENCY.—The *N.Y. Herald* has taken a new position on the Presidency. We quote: "General Grant, whether desire it or not, is destined to be the next president. He has in a great degree, those qualities of mind and heart, conservative ideas and comprehensive national views, that will be required to carry the country forward in glorious career of prosperity and grandeur. He will be called, like Washington, by the spontaneous voice of the people to the chair of State, as millions of soldiers stand ready to drop their ballots for him. He does not need this or that political party or faction to bring him out, at least of all the destructive radicals who now wish to use him. The old corrupt trading politicians and conventions may keep their doors shut. He will want none of their manipulation or assistance, and will be elected in spite of them."

The Iron Worker's Strike.

The Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I notice in yesterday's issue of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* an article entitled "The Iron Worker's Strike," to which, being indicative of an unwarrantable attempt at deliberate misrepresentation and unlicensed amount of stupidity regarding the facts in the case, I take the liberty of calling the attention of the public, and otherwise accurately informed. Such effusions, let me say, while aiming at a popularity for this newspaper among our large class of "working men," it certainly not redound to its credit with our more intelligent mechanics and workingmen—all of whom are as well if not better informed on the questions involved, than the author himself; and may also do much harm, by misleading many of the more ignorant and unthinking of them in this unfortunate and effort, ious "stand."

From absolute knowledge, I assert that the majority of our steadiest, most intelligent and best workmen are ready to go to work to-morrow, if required from which they are prevented from doing what their better judgment teaches them just and proper, solely by their "Union" ith the ignorant and blindly prejudiced, who is aided to see, in the bestowing of increase of wages, only an attempt to defraud them of ir just dues." For the purpose of pointing t the egregious errors in the article alluded of clearing away the "fog" from the "*Dispatch*" eyes and reasoning calmly with the ositive," I ask a hearing through your columns.

The subject is of great moment to our whole mmunity, and of vital importance to the rking men themselves, whose fortunes it ll effect for years to come, as they may be verned now by "blind prejudice" by good "common sense." e "strike" inaugurated by the manufacturers r weeks ago, and reindorsed by them two days o, was the result of at least three weeks ma-e deliberation, and forced upon them by a gular concatenation of circumstances, such have never existed before. They cannot proce iron at the present scale of wages without *olute loss.* Already they are met in the chief arkets of the West and Northwest—St. Louis, icago and Milwaukee—with *lower prices* than they can sell at. The inquiry will be, hy, how is this? Easily explained. At no int in the United States is skilled labor reving or demanding such exorbitant rates as our city and vicinity. Buffalo, Syracuse, wego, Philadelphia, and every point North and East, can send iron to Chicago, sell at 5 cents r pound and realize a fair profit, whilst Pittsgh cannot put their goods in the same market less than 5½ cents per pound.

To-day Pittsburgh cannot produce bar iron at a than 2½ cents per pound. With high prices living, rents, &c., does not legitimately belong to the case. That is our misfortune, and a use of great sorrow, but one which cannot be avoided.

Would you believe it! Our own "home market" is now being supplied with iron by a Philadelphia firm at five cents, delivered in Pittsburgh. If any doubt the assertion, please call at the office of Wood, Mathews & Co., and be me acquainted with facts. Starting as they ay be, they are yet true. When we consider e unbounded resources of Western Pennsylania, and our unsurpassed facilities, how humiliating!

The *Dispatch* stigmatizes the present demand the manufacturers as "selfish and unreasonable." Let us examine facts. In the year 1864, hen iron was commanding 8½ cents per pound, d sold readily at that, the "ball" skilled labor ly the same figures we pay now, when iron not be sold at less than 5½ cents, with the sinle exception of the "boiler," who then reved $6 00 per ton, and now but $8 00. If e editor of the *Dispatch* could have access some of the "pass-books" of the men whose use he espouses, I think he would be somehat astounded to learn the amount of labor erformed by week. What would he say to a certain ar roller earning in two weeks $165 clear, or $3 75 per diem. Another department—hammering—paying day by day $20 clear to the forman—equivalent of him and his helper. In all the epartments of "skilled labor," the amount clear will run from $7 to $20 per diem. Many men, ithinkingly more responsible, and highly worthy suit over such prices for the labor of both body and mind," and say nothing of the "wear nd tear."

The "boiler" is the chief malcontent in the present "strike." Who has not noticed the notice, whilst at Johnstown and Brady's Bend, he paid but $6 Philadelphia and over the East, s paid $5 50. Is there, can there be any justice in this? Are not the articles that enter to the daily economy of the laboring man, little or higher than with us? If rents are igher with us, certainly the manufacturer is ot responsible, for can the workman justly k him to pay it, when he is already bleeding freely. And what is the cause of the manufacturer? Why, If it be complied with to-day, does not amount to $8 per ton. True, he hopes may be duly and run into coal and other articles that enter into production.

The whole matter resolves itself into this: The manufacturers propose to accede (excepting some having large unfulfilled contracts) to demand a reduction in "skilled labor," and again, it the *Dispatch* whether it would not be wiser nd more in accordance with the true interests the "working man," to accede the proposition, ake sweet hope of popularity and give them the ober, wholesome advice they stand so much in need of.

Another allegation of the *Dispatch*, "that at o time in the history of the iron business has yielded such profits as in the last year." To e workmen, I grant you; *certainly not to the manufacturer*, as witness the many "signs d grams" that have been offered on the "altar of despair."

And now, Messrs. Editors, let me submit this hole matter to the "working men" themselves, reasonable, thinking men, and ask them can not the present state of things, as they exist, unless by their co-operation? I want them answer to their own minds and consciences, nd then let us honest sense of duty prevail.

I call the attention of the "boilers" to a notice published in Friday's *Chronicle*, of Dennis Heiser, who deserted his wife, she testifying that he was a "boiler by profession," and could keep her a lady, his wages being forty-two dollars per week. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

In conclusion, I hope the operatives will consider our interests with their own, and let us act in conjunction and in harmony, and endeavor to get at least part of the trade that may offer this spring.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Speech Making in the House.

Senator Sherman to Speak on Reconstruction.

Increased Ravages of the Rinderpest.

Letter From Maj. Gen. Custar.

A Kentucky Delegation Visit the President.

Address of John Minor Botts to the People of Virginia.

Tennessee Still Before the Reconstruction Committee.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 24.

The Mouse

Was in session to-day for speech making only. Four speeches were made, and all by Western men. Mr. Clarke, of Ohio, made a liberal and temperate speech, opposing the State suicide doctrine and favoring the admission of all loyal Southern Representatives who can take the test oath. Mr. Beaman, of Michigan, opposed the admission of Tennessee, and claimed that two-thirds of its population were disloyal. He declared that more are supporting the present now who had opposed this war. Mr. Bromwell, of Illinois, spoke for nearly two hours, and assumed that the Southern States had forfeited their rights by the rebellion.

Speaks in the Senate on Monday on reconstruction. He will take sides with neither party on the extremists on this question.

The Rinderpest.

The United States Consul at Manchester, England, under date of February 24, informs the Department of State that vaccination has been extensively tried to mitigate the spread of the cattle plague, and that the experiment has failed entirely. The official returns published at the date of his dispatch announce 17,400 as the number of new cases for the week. In the county of Chester, which borders upon Manchester, the prevalence of the disease is comparatively recent, yet up to the 30th ult., there have been 23,233 cases; 10,041 have died, 709 were killed, 5,247 were under treatment, and 1,245 have recovered.

The Consul says that American farmers can hardly appreciate the overwhelming ruin unless which has fallen upon the agricultural who has no property in the soil, but whose whole living is in his flock, must succumb. Some farmers lose one hundred and twenty others lose according to their possession. Under their utter helplessness to devise measures of relief, and the certain prospect of reduction to absolute poverty, which is generally hopeless here, many have lost their reason. The most careful measures are taken to keep the disease out of Irland, and so far the Consul believes with success.

The Consul at Liverpool in a dispatch of the same date to the Department of State, says that there is no abatement in this terrible scourge, but a still further increase. For the week ending the date of his dispatch, there were 2,305 new cases, being an increase of 1,704 over the week previous. Thus far there have been reported to the authorities 120,740 cases, of which but 14,162 have recovered. The balance have either died of the disease, been killed, or are still under treatment. He says the plague is not confined to England and Scotland, but prevails on the continent in Belgium, Holland, Prussia, some of the German States, and in parts of Russia. All kinds of remedies have been tried, but up to the present time all to no avail.

Letter from Gen. Custar.

A letter was received here to-day from Major General Custar, dated at Austin, Texas, in which he denies the statement published here in December, that he had made treasonable speeches. He says "I have made no speech since coming to Texas, but if I had, my voice could not have been raised in support of and in sympathy with the statements and doctrines of ex-rebels, whose principal object in opposition to the Government is now as strongly and openly manifested as at any time during the rebellion. I hope my course during the war will be accepted and bearing me out in this statement."

A Kentucky Delegation Visit the President.

Despite the inclemency of the weather, the number of visitors to the President to-day was very large. Several Senators had conversations with the President, among others a delegation of Kentucky had an interview. They were introduced by Senators Guthrie and Davis. The delegation congratulated the President on the position he has assumed.

John Minor Botts

Has just issued an address to the people of Virginia. He says: "I would forfeit forty seats in the Senate, aye, the Presidency itself, if it were offered to me to-morrow, sooner than see that element of secession, which has been developed to power, except that such a position would enable me to crush it the more effectually than by any other means." After citing legal authorities to sustain his views of the illegality of the President's pardons, Mr. Botts closed his letter as follows: "Now, I want to be understood, not a pardon has been granted that I desire to be revoked. There is no man that I have cared to see pronounced an alien by the law, provided full justice is done to the Union men, of whom there are from thirty to fifty thousand in this State, and who would openly proclaim it if it were not for the terror of public opinion and the fear of denunciation from the public press; but if there were but a handful, or a baker's dozen, or if I stood alone, I would proclaim it, and I therefore I call upon every Union man in the State and in the South to stand up for their rights without fear, and say to all who would withhold them, "Stand from under!"

The Reconstruction Committee

Held a meeting to-day, and notwithstanding the recent expressions in Congress, the Tennessee question was again discussed, with some favorable aspects.

WASHINGTON, February 25.

CONGRESS INDORSED.

Representatives Wilson and Price have received a telegram from Governor Stone, of Iowa, saying the Legislature of that State, by an overwhelming majority, has passed a joint resolution approving the course of their Representatives and Senators in sustaining the President's Bureau bill, and repudiating the President's veto.

THE PRESIDENT INDORSED.

President Johnson has received the following telegram:

KEOKUK, IOWA, February 24.—An immense mass meeting was held here to-day. There was great enthusiasm. Three cheers for the guns were fired.

Your veto message and administration are indorsed unanimously.

[Signed] T. W. CLAGETT.

THE CABINET.

CONTINUED RUMORS OF CHANGES.

Secretary Stanton's Resignation in the Hands of the President.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1866.

Rumors of Cabinet changes are again freely circulating. Among the numerous *on dit*, there is little or no doubt but that Secretary Stanton's resignation is in the hands of the President.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, February 25.—The *Herald's* special says Mr. Seward's speech before the Cooper Institute meeting is attracting additional interest and significance by the fact of his reperusing two or three dispatches from Senator Sprague and others in this city, stating that the President had made a terrible speech—one that he could not possibly approve or indorse—a speech that must inevitably break up the Republican party. Mr. Seward was not deterred, however, from reading what the President had said telegraphed a full and cordial approval.

The wiseacres on the streets and the lobbies seem more than usually earnest to-night in their averments of the fact that Secretary Stanton has sent in his resignation. One thing tends to corroborate this assertion, and that is the special order given by Stanton this morning, that all papers awaiting his signature should be prepared and brought before him with all possible dispatch.

There is a well authenticated report that Gen. Steedman has been telegraphed to come to Washington for conference with the President. It is also true that a strong outside pressure is being made for the appointment of Gen. Frank P. Blair as Secretary of War.

FROM TEXAS.

Emigration—Internal Improvements—Escape of Wigfall—The Northern Methodists and the Negroes—Southern Pacific Railroad Meeting.

GALVESTON, February 18.—Cotton dull. Exchange on New York par to ½ discount. Dry goods improving.

Emigration to Texas continues. A Cotton Press and Warehouse Company, with one million capital, has been formed, paying four hundred thousand dollars in gold for lots. A cotton factory has been established at Houston. Another is organizing by capitalists here.

It is proposed to dig a ten foot canal from Buffalo Bayou to Galveston Bay.

Wigfall escaped from Texas three weeks since.

The Methodist Church north offers to take the negro churches of Texas under its protection.

Ex-President Burnett is preparing a reply to General Gregory, who demanded proof to sustain Burnett's charges of maladministration and corruption of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Capt. W. F. Turner, of Bucksport, Maine, commanding the steamer Planet, hence to Mobile, was drowned in a storm.

Break Up of Ice at Oil City.

A Heavy Ice Gorge in the Creek.

Bridge Carried away—Houses Crushed in

Damage Estimated at $50,000 to $100,000.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, 24—M.—There is a heavy ice gorge in the creek at Oil City and above. The flats are overflowed, with five feet water in Main street, west side, and rising fast. Damage already great and worst to come.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, February 24—P. M.—The gorge broke at half-past four o'clock. The Oil creek bridge was carried away and three houses crushed in by the ice. About fifty oil boats and the towboat Gen. Irwin were crushed and sunk. The water is off the flats and Oil City is all right, being damaged but slightly. The river ice is moving, and no further serious damage is anticipated. The total loss will be from $50,000 to $100,000. No oil was lost so far as heard from.

XXXIXth CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, February 24.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. CLARKE, of Ohio, submitted his views on the subject of reconstruction. He did not consider it pertinent to argue the question of dead or living States, but to look forward to such measures as are required to restore, at the earliest practical day, these States to their original harmonious relations, as faithful and loyal States of the Union, with all the rights and immunities of best favored States, insisting upon such as demand representation that they establish unquestionable loyalty in their representation and constituency. He was willing to vote for the admission of Tennessee and Arkansas at any hour when the committee shall submit the question to the House, unless unexpected developments should show these States unqualified for such admission. He proceeded in a deliberate and temperate view to advocate a distinct manifestation of loyalty as the chief requisite of reconstruction of the States, and said their Representatives sent here must be loyal men who can take the oath required of members of Congress.

Mr. PLATTS, of Ohio, next addressed the House. In the opening of his remarks he alluded to the amendments of the Constitution, and declared that it needed modification as the country progressed. Though the progress of the country could not be restricted even if the Constitution was not amended. The Constitution was the result of the ideas of men eighty-five years ago, while the Constitution of England was the outgrowth of a thousand years. While the Democrats were in power they deliberately perverted the Constitution to uphold the institutions of slavery. He yielded all power in his administration of the Constitution, but he did not submit to every interpretation of it. The evils of the compromises with slavery were now apparent. The agitation of the negro question here, on the Democratic side, served only the interests of political aims. The leaders of the rebellion were the leaders of the Democratic party, and when they went into the rebellion they counted on and received the support of the northern branch of that party, and to-day the Democrats are responsible for all the outrages in the South, and for the obstacles in the way of the reconstruction of the Union. They seemed to possess the ingenuity of fiends in inducing these outrages, and establishing these obstacles. He said that he had faith in the wisdom and patriotism of Congress, with or without the aid of the President, and concluded his speech with a prediction that the future of our country as established on the broad basis of the Constitution.

Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, was the next speaker. He said that in April last the country was electrified by the declaration of Andrew Johnson that treason was a crime and must be made odious, and that men of high degree must be punished for treason to the State. Those sentiments met the approbation of all of the loyal North, but for expressing the same sentiments now, we are denounced as fanatical, and even as traitors. He would ask, who are the men thus abusing us for these sentiments? Are they not they when armed men were being raised to put down the rebellion? Are they not those who were arrested, and when the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended? They were the same men who cried peace! peace! when we had no peace in the national honor. There was nothing he so much desired as the admission of those Southern States, but he was not willing to admit them, even without receiving a guarantee of the good faith and loyalty of the people to the government. The Democrats who were so lately villifying and traducing the President, were now his champions and admirers.

Mr. BEAMAN then proceeded to show that the basis of the present disaffection was owing to its hating the Government, in killing Union men, and in abusing the freedmen. Tennessee was *prima facie* disloyal, as she had given ordinance of secession, and been without representation here since 1861, and the greater portion of her people were disloyal. Instead of admitting that the State's Government was loyal, he (the speaker) could show that there was a disloyal sentiment existing in Middle and Western Tennessee: that Union soldiers were indicted by rebel grand juries for murder, and tried as long ago as when General Rosecrans was in that State. It was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal men of Tennessee, but Congress had the higher duty of defending the national Union.

Mr. BEAMAN then read an extract from the Knoxville *Whig* of last day, stating that the loyal men of East Tennessee stood by the radical party in Congress, and declaring that the bulk of the South supported President Johnson.

Mr. BEAMAN said that this extract came from Gen. Brownlow, and he (Beaman) did not think that was a very strong recommendation for the representation of the public sentiment.

Mr. BEAMAN concluded his speech by saying that the question here rose above authority and power, and he would not consent to admit representation in Congress of the million of rebels now in the field in insurrectionary States.

Mr. BROMWELL, of Illinois, next addressed the House. All loyal men, he said, agreed that the rebellion had forfeited the political rights of those insurrectionary districts who had taken up arms against the Government. He contended that the whole question of restoration belonged in the hands of Congress. He then proceeded to combat the assumption that the insurgent States had forfeited some of their rights by the violation of the compact with the United States under the United Union. The naked question before this Congress was, whether these States were loyal or disloyal, or whether they were territories within our area, subject to the control of the United States. The issue was, if the compact had been violated, how could the violators of that compact retain all of their rights under it? He contended that Alabama and other Southern States had violated the compact and thereby forfeited their rights in it. They were now thirty-six States in the Union, as Mr. Seward recently announced, he would ask whether the State governments of 1861 or those of 1865 in the Southern States, the latter being made by a single stroke of a pen, were republican? He contended in conclusion that the States that rebelled had not the right to come into Congress and to participate as an equality with the other States, in any legislation of the nation. It was true that these States had sent some loyal representatives here, but they could not forget to do so through the fear of the bayonet. The constituency which they represented were as disloyal as ever. He urged restoration on an enduring basis of security and freedom for the future.

Mr. MCKEE, of Kentucky, then obtained the floor, and at 4 P. M. the House adjourned.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AFFAIRS.

Important Address to Agents by Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard—The Operations of the Bureau to Continue as Formerly.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard has prepared the following circular letter to be transmitted to each of the Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF FREEDMEN, REFUGEES AND ABANDONED LANDS—WASHINGTON, February 25, 1866.—*To the Assistant Commissioner:* DEAR SIR: Anticipating the excitement which will arise from the action of the government with reference to the new Freedmen's bill, you may feel somewhat embarrassed in the conduct of affairs in your State under the law and regulations already existing. That you may act steadily and firmly in any emergency, you must be prepared for any increased hostility on the part of those who have so persistently hindered and troubled you and your agents, and there may be an increased restlessness amongst the freedmen. The President has assured the Commissioner that he regards the present law as constituting the existence of the bureau at least a year from now. Please ascertain and report what steps have been taken in your district by the State and municipal authorities to provide for the absolutely indigent and suffering refugees and freedmen who have, and are being thrown upon the general Government for support. Continue to use every possible effort to find good homes for orphans and minors who are dependent, and to reduce, by means of employment offices, the accumulation of people in the different cities and villages, adding the unemployed to find homes and labor. You have succeeded in allaying strife, arranging labor and promoting education in the midst of great difficulties. Continue with your utmost efforts to pursue the same course. Use no influence with the people of your district the good intention of the Government and the complete practicability of dealing justly with all. Give a thorough inspection to every agent for whom you are responsible. Immoralities, corruption, neglected duties and oppressions will be severely complained of against officers and agents of the bureau. If the charges be sustained, or investigation, the guilty party will be at once removed, whether he can be replaced or not. Depend on most hearty support in this energy and fidelity you have thus far displayed, the Commissioner is pleased to express an unwavering confidence in your ability to cope with any new difficulties that may arise. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD, Major General.

THE FENIANS.

Final Adjournment of the Congress—Heavy Contributions to the Fund—The Saturday Night Demonstration—Another Bloodless Affair at the St. Charles Hotel—B. Doran Killian and Senator Morrison—The Work Abroad Fenian Meetings to be Held—Personal—The Pittsburgh Circle, &c.

SIXTH DAY.

The Fenian Congress met again on Saturday morning last at eight o'clock, in joint session, Vice President James Gibbons in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting was read and approved. A motion was agreed to that all matters relating to printing and publishing be referred to the Revisory Committee. On motion, five thousand slips containing the amount of personal subscriptions of the delegates were ordered through the Advisory Committee, for distribution among the circles. A committee was then appointed to wait upon President Roberts and General Sweeney, who reported that those officials had no further communication to make. On motion, the State Centres were requested to send to the head-quarters at New York, accurate reports of the military strength of their departments. A vote of thanks was then passed to the Pittsburgh Circle of the F. B., C. Murphy, Centre; to Captain Gorman, Sergeant-at-Arms; to Vice President Gibbons; W. J. Hynes, Clerk of the Senate, and P. T. Ransford, Clerk of the House. The Congress then adjourned, and met in seperate bodies for the completion of business. Vice President Gibbons called the Senate to order, and Colonel Murphy, Speaker, called the House to order. A committee on the part of the House waited upon the Senate, and reported that that body had no further business to transact. The two Houses then adjourned *sine die*.

The Congress which has just adjourned will probably be the last that will ever meet. Gen. Sweeney proposes to proceed at once in carrying out his plans, the details of which can only be known as events reveal them in the near future.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUND.

The amount of money reported from the various circles amounts to nearly eighty thousand dollars. In addition to this sum, the following personal subscriptions were made to the fund by the delegates present:

W. R. Roberts, President F. B.	$5,000
P. W. Dunne, Peoria, Ill.	5,000
P. O'Rourke, New York	1,000
Edward L. Tary, New York	1,000
P. Banson, Louisville, Ky.	1,000
Dennis Grayson, Leavenworth, Kansas	500
W. Finegan, Clinton, Mo.	500
Wm. Sullivan, Tiffin, Ohio	500
C. O'Day, Buffalo, N. Y.	500
John Brennan, Eighth street, Philadelphia	500
Captain J. F. Mooney, Chicago	500
P. O'Farrell, St. Louis	500
Mrs. F. O'Dea, Buffalo, N. Y.	100
T. Mosweeny, Keonburg, Ind	100
Wm. Stanton, Cohoes, N. Y.	100
Henry McKenna, Fairfield, Ky	50
James Carey, Lasalle, Ill.	50
General C. C. Tevis, Philadelphia	50
Captain Thomas Lynch, Peoria, Ill	50
E. F. Fanning, Cleveland, Ohio	50
Colonel J. W. Coveny, Boston, Mass	50
Michael O'Donnell, Malden, Mass	50
James A. Brennan, Carbondale, Pa	50
Captain Eagen, Newark, N. J

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially, whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, classified and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to Wm. Bingham, Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

At an interview which Gen. HOWARD, the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, sought with the President on Wednesday last, the President informed the General that he regarded the war at an end, and that he would shortly issue a proclamation to that effect; but his interpretation of the present Bureau Act would authorise the continuance of the Bureau one year from the date of such proclamation. It is reported that the President would sign a bill extending the act two years, and in some respects making it more efficient, so that the Freedmen would be secured in their freedom and property, and protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor. This seems to be understanding now, notwithstanding the late veto.

The proclamation declaring the war at an end, has been for some time contemplated. While such an act is doubtless within the President's power, it is not one that, in view of the temper of the Southern States, the loyal masses would be pleased to see. Should they accept and act up to the advice of Mr. STEPHENS, they would no doubt entitle themselves to the benefit of the proposed proclamation. It may be that the President is right in entertaining the faith which is at the bottom of the proposed proclamation. It is to be hoped that he is,—but it is not to be disguised that many apprehensions exist on this point—apprehensions that will be joyfully relinquished should they prove to be unfounded.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

It is a hopeful sign that the caucus of Republican members of Congress, although held under circumstances well calculated to stimulate resentment, was controlled by moderation. The proceedings and the brief speeches, it is said, were more in sorrow than in anger; and it is reported, furthermore, that the hope of harmonious action, to a degree at least, between Congress and the President, was indulged by a majority of those present. This speech of Mr. FESSENDEN in the Senate, on the day following the President's most unfortunate address to the mixed multitude at the White House, proves that good temper at least can be maintained. The distinguished Senator and the caucus of Republican members, have set the country an example of moderation and dignity, which we hope to see everywhere imitated. The paramount interests of the land lay high commands on every patriot. It is the hour for wisdom, not passion.

RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.

Not only rumors of changes, but changes themselves, are to be expected in the Cabinet. The resignation of Mr. STANTON is said to be in the hands of the President, and in New York, on Friday, it was reported that the War Department had been offered to General JOHN A. DIX. The report was not corroborated by more direct information. We need not say how sincerely we should regret the loss of Mr. STANTON from the Cabinet, even though his place should be filled by General DIX, the selection of whom, under the circumstances, would be generally applauded by truly loyal men everywhere. Mr. STANTON, throughout the war, has been not only one of the best abused, but one of the most faithful of public servants. At this time when the moment seemed to be approaching when he might be spared, his loss will be severely felt; and we trust that we may yet have it in our power to announce that there is not, for the present, at least, to be any change in that or any other Department of the Government.

LET THEM SPEAK PLAINLY.—At the Cooper Institute meeting, on Thursday evening, a numerous committee of the "solid men" of New York was appointed to proceed to Washington, and assure the President of a generous support. At the head of the committee was placed HORACE GREELEY, and the rest of the gentlemen are truly of a representative character both as to wealth and influence. We hope that the committee will lose no time in executing the duty assigned to them. It is to be hoped that they will speak plainly to the President, and state to him distinctly the conditions on which he may count on the respect and support of his countrymen. The committee has a double duty to perform,—selected as they were before the unfortunate speech on Thursday with reference to his veto, and with no reference to his speech. The country was prepared measurably to excuse the veto, but it can do nothing of the kind in regard to the speech. The committee, while it conveys approbation as to one, should not fail to express the universal disapprobation as to the other. They may select their own way of doing it, and the time and place; but they should not fail of doing it. We hope to hear that they have performed their du y faithfully.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—It has for some time been the understanding at Washington, that in case Secretary HARLAN resigned the Secretaryship of the Interior, Senator COWAN stood a good chance of becoming his successor,—and it is further more rumored, that Senator COWAN is warmly supported in his aspirations by a distinguished Republican who aspires to Mr. COWAN's seat in the Senate. So that while the circumstances causing changes in the Cabinet are productive of sorrow to the country at large, there are likely to be individual exceptions.

GOVERNOR DENNISON, the Postmaster General, in his remarks at the Cooper Institute meeting, New York, Thursday evening, declared that the "essential features" of the President's restoration policy, belonged to "his martyred predecessor's programme—a programme sanctioned by every member of his cabinet." It is asserted on no less reliable authority that at the conclusion of the cabinet meeting when the Freedmen's Bureau veto was read, the members were a unit in its favor.

THE Copperheads, who have been spreading their meshes for the President since he succeeded to the White House, are congratulating themselves on the disruption of the Unionists. More than once during the war, when the Union armies were overborne, they were animated by a kindred feeling, though they were less outspoken than they now are. But the Union men of the land were consolidated and made more determined by such defeats, and so they will be now.

THE EFFECT IN WALL STREET.—A New York letter says: "These Washington complications have something of a disturbing influence in Wall street and business circles generally, adding, as they do, to the uncertainties of the future, and perplexing men's minds more and more as to the principles and policy upon which our political relations with the States recently in rebellion are to be ultimately adjusted."

It is to be noted that not a press in the country, with one exception, that assisted to elect Mr. JOHNSON, has spoken in commendation of his speech on the 22d instant. It cannot be read without mortification. It sent a chill to every loyal heart, and it has depressed the loyal spirit of the land almost beyond expression.

NEW YORK ON THE SITUATION.—Says a New York paper: President Johnson's speech to the Washington people last evening, is the topic that overtops all others to-day. Men, of course, judge it according to their partisan partialities—as usual. Thus, while the conservatives approve it, such journals as the *Evening Post* pronounce it "unfortunate," and go so far as to say that the President ought to apologize to Messrs. Sumner, Wilson and Stevens, whose names he mentioned in terms so uncomplimentary. The opponents of the President's policy, an informed, have resolved to get up a counter-demonstration to the Cooper Institute meeting held last evening. A meeting of some of their more prominent leaders, is to be held at the Astor House this evening, to make the necessary arrangements, and a special effort will be made to procure the attendance of the distinguished gentlemen above mentioned.

The *News Department* has received information of the arrival of the United States war steamer Brooklyn at Rio de Janeiro on the 11th of January. This will quiet the apprehensions (we have expressed relative to the safety of the vessel).

THE COUNTRY.

REPLY OF SENATOR FESSENDEN TO THE PRESIDENT.

Postmaster Dennison in His Support.

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON ON THE SAME SIDE.

Important Speech by A. H. Stephens.

MODERATION IN THE SOUTH.

Action of the Republican Congressional Caucus.

Moderation at Any Rate---Harmony if Possible.

Speech of Mr. Fessenden.

In the United States Senate, on Friday, Mr. Nye, of Nevada, was entitled to the floor in the regular order, but gave way to Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, who moved to take up the concurrent resolution providing that no Senator or Representative, on a lately rebellious State shall be received in either House until that State shall have been declared by Congress entitled to representation.

After some debate on the motion by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, to postpone, to give time for reflection—

Mr. FESSENDEN took the floor. The resolution, he said, is nothing more or less than an assertion by both Houses of congress that they will not act upon the credentials of Senators or members from any of the Southern States until they have previously passed a law for the admission of that State.

This is in exact accordance with what Congress has indicated as its intention heretofore. It was indicated in the last Congress in a resolution which came directly from the Committee on the Judiciary, of which Mr. Johnson was then a member; and he (Mr. Fessenden) was informed that it had his concurrence. It is not applicable to all the States, but to one of them. It was contained in a report to the Senate on the subject of the State Government of Louisiana before the 18th of February, 1865.

The report says, in its last paragraph, that the persons in possession of the local authority of Louisiana, having rebelled against the authority of the United States, and her inhabitants having been declared to be in a State of insurrection, in pursuance of a law passed by the two Houses of Congress, and approved by the President, and it being unsafe to intrust the political power of the State to persons disloyal to the United States, the committee deem it improper for this body to admit to seats Senators from Louisiana, and that joint action of both Houses there shall be some recognition of the existing State Government acting in harmony with the Government of the United States as recognized by it. Now, sir, there is the principle laid down, and it has been acted upon specifically by the Senators from Maryland, whose authority we all quote, that inasmuch as this State of Louisiana had been declared to be in a rebellion and intercourse with it suspended by law, it was impossible that Senators could be properly admit Senators from that State except in pursuance of a law of Congress to provide for her admission. When that resolution was introduced there was no objection made to it here or anywhere. How does it happen that when a similar resolution is introduced which is applicable to other States that have been in a like condition with Louisiana, objections and much sensitiveness in the minds of gentlemen? How can it be that what was so applicable to Louisiana is now inapplicable to other States?

Let us examine, continued Mr. Fessenden, and see what has occurred since that time; because I feel somewhat sensitive on the subject. Charges have been made with reference to the committee which I have the honor to be one, and I feel compelled to vindicate it. Before proceeding further, I will send to the Secretary's desk to be read a resolution which was introduced by the President of the United States to his fellow citizens yesterday, as follows:—We find that by an express provision of the Constitution each of the powers of Government are assumed without even consulting the legislative or executive departments of the Government. Yes, and by a resolution reported by a committee, upon whom all the legislative power of the Government has been conferred, that great principle in the Constitution which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department, the Senate and House of Representatives, to be the judge of the election, returns and qualification of its own members, has been virtually taken away from those departments of Government, and placed in the hands of a committee. We must report before they can act under the Constitution, and allow members duly elected to take their seats.

Mr. Fessenden continued, it will be noticed that in the extract which has been read, there were very serious charges. One that there is an effort made to concentrate all power in the hands of a few, and in connection with that all power is to be lodged, and is lodged in a sort of central committee.

Mr. Howard—Central directory he calls it.

Mr. Fessenden—Yes, central directory, I believe is, and that the members of committee who follow furnish the indication to what committee he means. Now, sir, I think the President of the United States was entitled to be considered with care the nature of the resolution under which it has been acted, and contemplated its meaning. Let me read that resolution and state the history of it.

Inasmuch as the President charges that all this matter of deciding upon the credentials of members and Senators is taken from the House and Senate and referred to this committee, it may be well to examine the matter a little. The resolution, as it came from the House, informally provides "That a joint committee of fifteen, of which seven members shall be of the Senate, shall be appointed, who shall inquire into the condition of affairs in the so-called Confederate States, and report whether they or any of them are entitled to representation in either House of Congress, with leave to report at any time, by bill or otherwise, and until such report shall have been made and finally acted upon, that no person shall be received into either House from any of the so-called Confederate States; and all papers relating to the subject of representation of the said so-called Confederate States shall be referred to said committee without debate."

When it came to be considered it was not deemed very desirable at that time to interfere with those questions which might be settled by either House, and the resolution was passed really as to provide for the appointment of the committee, with power to report by bill or otherwise. What is that simply appointing a committee, in this state of accomplished fact of the country, with a war of four years just closed, in which eleven States had been engaged, after all the expenditure of blood and treasure, made at the first meeting of Congress which occurred after actual hostilities had ceased, the appointment of a joint committee for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of those States, and reporting whether they were entitled to representation.

Now, sir, this simple provision for acquiring information, in order to enable the House and Senate to judge understandingly upon this important question, has been misrepresented by gentlemen and by newspapers as an assumption by Congress of power which does not belong to it. I have no right in this matter to make any reference to the President. I am speaking of the complaints that are made of the resolution, to inquire into the condition of the so-called Confederate States, and report whether Senators and Representatives are entitled to be admitted from these States. Now, sir, were we doing anything more than right? Was it not advisable? It was not a simple question, as we considered it, relating to the credentials of Senators and members. It was believed that the very foundation of the whole question of the admission of members lay this, whether the condition of the States was such as to render the admission of the members advisable and safe.

Now, sir, I have had the extract from the President's speech read, simply to show precisely what everybody must admit on this subject, as I have stated it. I will read another short paragraph from that speech. Says the President: "I am free to say, as your Executive, that I am not prepared to take any such position." I said in the Senate, in the very inception of the rebellion, that the States had no right to go out; that they had no power to go out. That question has been settled. I cannot now recede, and give the lie direct to all I profess to have done in the last five years. I can do no such thing. I am prepared when they comply with the Constitution, when they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty, and that they can be trusted, when they yield obedience to the law, I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and unity be restored."

So say I, so say all. When they do that there will be no objection to their representation.

Mr. Sumner—There is no difference on that question.

Mr. Fessenden—And the President himself, instead of not saying anything different from, says: "Whenever they have complied with these conditions then they ought to be admitted."

Mr. Fessenden continued, advocating the right of Congress to inquire whether the conditions named by the President had been complied with. The special committee was organized for the purpose of making that inquiry. He stated this that the country might know what the action was, because it was necessarily the appointment of this committee. Is this committee of fifteen, said he, anything more than a servant of Congress? Is any other committee, joint or special, anything more than a servant of Congress? I say emphatically, sir, against the will of the body that constituted it?

We were appointed for the special purpose of making inquiries and reporting to Congress the result of these inquiries; and for what reasons? simply that neither branch, acting without sufficient information, might take a course upon which the other branch would differ, thus bringing about collision between the two bodies that constitute Congress. Now, under these circumstances, is it quite fair to designate the committee that Fifteen are to be sworn to sit in judge and decide questions which do not belong to it?"

Is it quite fair to designate it as a combat of power, sitting here with a view to get up a government of the few against a government of the many? Is there any intelligence and justice in the language of the President in any other way. If any gentleman can put a construction upon it, I would be glad to have him to do it. I am unwilling to rest under any such imputation.

Now, sir, I will be explicit, and I mean to speak of the President respectfully, because I entertain that feeling for him, if the President has an idea that all these matters, these several points which he has suggested, are preliminaries to the admission of Senators and Representatives, the question arises, who is to exercise that power of judgment? Does it belong to us, if a Senator presents himself here, to ascertain whether these conditions have been complied with, or does it belong to him?

The Senator from Wisconsin undertakes to find fault with something that I think he will find I did not say. Probably he anticipates that I should say it. He says if I said what he attributes to me, I misconstrued the President's language. That brings me to the consideration of the Veto Message. I will say, sir, with regard to the message, that I have no very great attachment to the bill which was thus vetoed. In some particulars it did not meet my approval. I think some of the reasons given by the President for not approving it are such as will commend themselves to public consideration. It is a bill passed for the purpose of which the object will be a very considerable difference of opinion. I yielded to it because I thought—I thought that the power did exist, and that it was especially necessary to exercise it, and the bill, therefore, received my vote. Had the President confined himself to objections to the bill, to criticism of the bill itself, it is very possible that I might have waived my own feelings in regard to the bill, and sustained the veto.

But, sir, on looking at the veto message and the reasons given for it, and after passing through the consideration of the provisions of the bill, he gave this reason, which rendered it impossible for me as a member of the Senate, with a due respect to myself and the views of Congress, to vote otherwise than to sustain the bill, because a vote in the negative was an indorsement of the opinions expressed in the veto message. I could not do it. I could not do it did not mean to put myself in the position of indorsing or giving my assent to the closing parts of this veto message.

Now, sir, that is the principle on which I acted in this matter. In order to enable the House and Senate to judge understandingly upon this important question, has been misrepresented by gentlemen and by newspapers as an assumption by Congress of power which does not belong to it. I have no right in this matter to make any reference to the President. I am speaking of the complaints that are made of the resolution, to inquire into the condition of the so-called Confederate States, and report whether Senators and Representatives are entitled to be admitted from these States. Now, sir, were we doing anything more than right? Was it not advisable? It was not a simple question, as we considered it, relating to the credentials of Senators and members. It was believed that the very foundation of the whole question of the admission of members lay this, whether the condition of the States was such as to render the admission of the members advisable and safe.

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The Daily Commercial

Grape Culture.

The Northern Ohio Grape Growers' Association met in Cleveland on Wednesday and Thursday. About sixty delegates were in attendance. The name of the Association was changed to the Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association, and a new constitution adopted. The meeting for the election of officers is to be held on the third Wednesday of February, annually, and a meeting to be held in October next, in Cleveland, for the exhibition of grapes and wine. The Association will petition the present Legislature to pass a bill requiring assessors to gather grape statistics in the various townships in the State. The members of the Association had an interesting discussion on the varieties of grapes with reference to their adaptation to soils, &c.

Mr. Carpenter said that the Catawba was considered the best grape for the islands; rotted some the last season, but still he had a good crop. The rot affected both young and old vines, on dry soil as well as on moist, so that nothing as to its cause was satisfactory. He found the deep planted vine rotted most. Capt. Stewart, of Cleveland, expressed the belief that the Catawba was better adapted to clay soil than to sandy. Mr. Dunham was of the same opinion. He spoke of the superior quality of the Catawba, which were brought in preference to all others. Mr. Houghton had been quite successful with Catawba grapes on sandy soil, close by the lake shore. A vineyard planted in 1857, or 1,205 vines, produced him the past year 7,300 pounds; it sold freely with large profit. Several other speakers spoke in favor of the clay ground as producing the best grapes.

The Delaware grape was also debated, eliciting much in favor of its being cultivated on the lake shore. Some objection was urged to it in consequence of it being too tender for shipment. As a grape for wine, it was highly recommended. Although some of the members considered it difficult to cultivate in consequence of a small insect being its most deadly enemy, but it was stated that the insect could be over come by proper attention. By combining the juice of this grape with the Catawba, a happy combination is formed, producing a better quality of wine than can be produced from a single grape. The stalk of this vine is said to withstand the shock of storms better than any other. The berry of the vine ripens rapidly and maturely, and ought to be picked before too ripe, as they fall from the vine sooner than other grapes. Those shipped from sandy soil preserve better than those cultivated on clay soil. The vine must not be over-cropped. With all the defects attributed to the Delaware grape, it was conceded to be one of the most valuable and best wine and table grape that could be cultivated. The Concord grape was taken up and did not meet with much favor as a grape adapted to this locality, in the west and southwest it is being cultivated successfully.

The following named gentlemen were appointed to experiment on grape culture and report the result of their observations at the next annual meeting of the Association:

On preparation of soil for planting—Rev. A. P. Bailey, Painesville, Ohio.

On style of best plants, for vineyard culture—S. Bartholomew, Norwalk, Ohio.

On pruning—Charles Carpenter, Kelly's Island, Ohio.

On "must" from various soils and localities—Dr. D. H. Beckwith, Cleveland, Ohio.

It was recommended that all members of the Association should make experiments in grape culture generally, and remit their experience to the respective committees.

Dr. Beckwith desired the age of the vineyard and quality of the soil to be given where samples of "must" were forwarded for inspection. He hoped members would not lose sight of this important feature of the grape culture, but that they would forward samples whenever practicable, with such other information as they might deem expedient.

A vote was taken on the different varieties of grapes, suitable for wine and table use, and it was largely decided that the Delaware was the best, Catawba 2d, Diana 3d, and Isabella and Iona next best for table use.

The Convention was well attended by the most celebrated grape men within a radius of five hundred miles, and much valuable information was brought forth with reference to the culture of the grape.

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WILL NOT FREEZE.

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ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., Febrdary 20, 1866. }

SALE OF

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, the FAIR GROUNDS, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the

27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866,

at 9 o'clock A. M., all the Public Buildings, and other improvements located on the above named Grounds. All purchases must be removed from the Grounds within ten days from date of sale.

Terms cash, United States currency.

E. E. CAMP,

fe20-6t Brevet Lt. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

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Elegant Presents.

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is large and fine for Spring planting. Price List sent application.

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TO CONTRACTORS.—RAILWAY IRON.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company invite proposals for the Grading, Masonry, Ballasting and Iron to be laid on different sections of their Road, extending from Oil City southward, and on fifteen sections extending from Mahoning Creek northward, in the county of Brady's Bend Iron Works. Each section will be about one mile in length.

Maps, Profiles, Plans and specifications of the work will be ready for examination at the Engineer's Office, Pike street, in the city of Pittsburgh, by the first of March next, and proposals will be received at the same time up to 6 o'clock, P. M., of THURSDAY, the 22d of March.

The line will be run out and staked as soon as practicable, but Contractors can at any time on application at the Engineer's Office in Pittsburgh, obtain all the information necessary to enable them to examine and report for the work understandingly.

Any further information desired can be had by application in person or by letter to the subscriber.

F. WEBSTER, Chief Engineer,

fe9-tf

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..... WM. HENDERSON.

Re-engagement of the celebrated actress,

MISS JULIA DALY,

Who will appear as EILY O'CONNOR. Re-engagement of the popular Comedian,

MR. SAM RYAN,

Who will appear as MYLES NA COPALEEN.

THIS EVENING, will be presented the great sensation Irish drama, entitled

COLLEEN BAWN; OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

Eily O'Connor..... Miss Julia Daly.
Myles Na Copaleen..... Mr. Sam Ryan.

The cast embraces the whole company.

Act I.—The Oath; Act II.—The Death Warrant—Murder at Midnight. Act III.—The Dying Boy—The Two Witnesses—Wrong made Right—Meeting of the Brides.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE, PENN STREET, NEAR ST. CLAIR.

Lessee and Manager..... TOBEY Newell.
Stage Director..... J. J. Dougherty.

THIS EVENING,

JENNIE ENGLE,

W. B. CAVANAGH,

DICK SANDS.

BUILDING FUND

FAIR AND FESTIVAL

OF THE

Universalist Church,

AT CITY HALL, DIAMOND,

Commencing FEBRUARY 19th, and continuing nightly. A variety of Singing, Tableaux, Living Statuary, and other interesting amusements have been provided for, closing with Promenade Concerts. A collection of articles will be on sale. Oysters and refreshments can be obtained in the Hall. Admission to the Hall, 25c; Concert Tickets, 50c. fe16-1t

BANKS AND BANKERS.

LAWRENCEVILLE

SAVINGS BANK

Is now open at their Banking House, in LAWRENCEVILLE, on

BUTLER STREET,

Between Dravo and Wainwright streets.

Interest paid on time deposits.

S. M. KIER, Prest.
W. W. YOUNG, Cashier. fe1-tf

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BANKING HOUSE OF

F. H. COURSIN & CO.,

McKEESPORT, PA.

DEALERS IN

Bank Notes, Coin and Exchange.

STOCKS, LOANS, AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold on commission.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Interest allowed on time Deposits.

UNITED STATES LOANS bought and sold at market rates. fe6-3m

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 37 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Gold and Stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft. fe24

SAMUEL WORK. KRAMER & RAHM. WM. COUCH Pittsburgh.

BANKING HOUSE OF

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

No. 36 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE. Stocks, Loans and other Securities bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

United States Loans bought and sold at market rates

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receiving money on deposits, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1859, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same office and Directors.

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ROBERT S. HAYS, FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, JOHN H. HALSTON,
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JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

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J. ALVAN EUWER,

Attorney-at-Law,

107 FIFTH STREET,

First door below Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Pa. Ja30-tf

JOHN M. TIERNAN..... MALCOLM HAY.

TIERNAN & HAY.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Conveyancers, Dealers in Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, Patents, Passage Notes, &c.

AGENTS FOR ESTATES.

Office, No. 81 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe6-6m

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, my18

JNO. R. HAMPTON..... W. C. MORELAND.

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL HARPER,

(Late of the 139th Regiment,)

Has Resumed the Practice of Law,

In the office of C. B. M. Smith,

NO. 92 DIAMOND STREET,

Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se5-tf

H. C. MACKRELL..... S. A. JOHNSON.

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLICITORS CLAIM AGENTS,

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office, No. 59 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Call with discharge and two witnesses. ly28

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.

A. E. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Goods bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.

se2-tf

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,

No. 72 Penn'a. Avenue,

Allegheny.

BREWERS.

M. DARLINGTON..... J. CARSON..... WILLIAM STEARNS

WHEELING BREWERY.

ALES, PORTER ALES, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

We have on hand and are constantly brewing the different brands of the well-known Ales, &c., of this old establishment, and now offer to the consumers of Pittsburgh, our X X X, BITTER, KENNETT and CHAMPAGNE ALES, PORTER and BROWN STOUT. We shall have a full supply of STOCK ALES, and are now ready to receive orders.

H. DARLINGTON & CO.,

(Successors to George W. Smith.)

Malsters, Hop Dealers, and Brewers of Ales, Porter Brown Stout and Lager Beer,

Ja10-3m WHEELING, W. V.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER..... JAS. M'KAY

SPENCER & McKAY,

Malsters & Brewers

OF

ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

JOHN GANGWISCH,

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,

jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

STATIONERY.

SALEM, OHIO.

Isaac Trescott & Son,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

BOOKS AND WRITING PAPERS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS,

Jobbers of Yankee Notions. Rags and paper stock generally. fe

PORCELAIN SLATES,

Duff's Steamboat Book-keeping and Blanks,

For sale by

fe5 W. S. HAVEN,

corner Wood and Third streets,

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.—The Estate of SUSAN GRUBBS, late of Allegheny city, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment for the same, and those having claims against said Estate are requested to present the same to

J. W. GRUBBS,

Ja11-ltawfw Administrato r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration upon the Estate of OLIVER P. EVANS, deceased, late of the borough of McKeesport, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment for the same and those having claims against said estate are requested to present the same.

THOMAS PENNEY,

Administrator.

ja26-ltawfw

100 BBLS. NEW CORN MEAL in store and for sale by

COOK BROS. & CO.,

ja17 12 smithfield stre

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager..... Miss ANNIE EBERLE.

Last night of the great Actress,

Re-engagement for a limited number of nights of the great actress,

MISS LAURA KEENE.

MONDAY EVENING, February 26th, will be presented the new sensation drama of

LOST IN PITTSBURGH.

New scenery by Mr. Arthur Palmer. Interior of John McClain's Cottage—A Coal Mine—The Abode of Luxury—Cottage on the Bank of the Allegheny—View of Pittsburgh by Moonlight—St. Clair Street Bridge.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE

Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association,

Will be Repeated by Request on

MONDAY EVENING Feb. 26, 1866.

AT

WILKINS HALL,

With entire change of Programme. Tickets, 50 cts. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. fe22-4t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,

19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have exclusive use of the same. je26-1y

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92 Market Street.

One Care Yard Wide Prints, only 25 cts per yard.

4 Cases best makes Prints, light and dark, new styles, 22 and 25 cents.

Bleach Muslins 25 cents; yard wide, 37 cents.

5-4 and 10-4 muslins very cheap.

Table Linens, Shirting Linens, Shirting Linens cheap.

Pants stuff, including all kinds of men and boys' wear, very low.

Dress Goods, Black Silks, Merinos, Alpacas, Mohairs, Plaids, new and cheap.

Balmoral Skirts from $2 00 to $6 00.

For NEW and CHEAP GOODS give us a call.

fe13

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

SLIGHTLY SOILED GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, SETS AND SLEEVES,
HOOP SKIRTS.

In addition to the above we are offering

POINT LACE GOODS,

And our entire stock of

EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS,
WOOLEN GOODS, BALMORALS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Call at

77 & 79 MARKET STREET.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

fe3

PRICES MARKED DOWN!

We are closing out our

WINTER GOODS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

preparatory to taking stock. Bargains can be had in

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS for men and boys;
VESTS AND DRAWERS, of Shaker Flannel
Wool or Merino;
WARM GLOVES and WOOLEN HOSIERY;
WOOLEN SCARFS, MUFFLERS and NUBIAS;
HAND-MADE ZEPHYR ARTICLES;
WOOLEN GAITERS and MITTENS;
BALMORAL SKIRTS, for Ladies and Misses,

F. H. EATON,

ja18-eod 17 FIFTH STREET.

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2,500 PAIR

Ladies,

Gents and

Children's

SKATES

IN EVERY VARIETY,

For sale low by

JAMES BOWN,

no5-1m No. 136 Wood street.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

are universally acknowledged as the Cheapest, Simplest and Best, having been awarded the Gold Medal at the London and Paris Exhibitions,

All the Machines in the World Competing

WARRANTED FOR THREE YEARS,

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR TO

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

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ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & KAYSER'S

Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and will sell at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. au30-1y

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PIANOS,

ORGANS,

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Hoffman, Hœne & Co.,

53 FIFTH STREET,

Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York, and Adolph Hintz's, New York, Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.

THESE INSTRUMENTS

ARE

IN EVERY RESPECT

THE

MOST PERFECT IN THE COUNTRY.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE,

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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE CELEBRATED

BRADBURY, New York, and

SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a

PIANOS.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and REED SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced prices. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

WAMELINK & BARR,

jy28 No. 12 St. Clair st.

EMPIRE LUBRIC OIL WORKS.

COMERFORD & CO.,

26 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa,

Manufacturers of superior Lubricating, Locomotive, Machinery and other Oils, and Wagon Grease. The Empire Oils are entirely free from grit, sediment and impurities of every description, and are equal in durability, utility and clearness to the finest sperm and Lard Oils.

Railroad Supply Agents, Machinists and others, would do well to test our Oils before purchasing elsewhere, as it would be a saving of at least 100 per cent. over Lard or Sperm Oil.

Reference—F. C. W. Feld, Zug & Co., A. Bradley & Co., Pittsburgh; Lauth, Berry, Reading, Pa.; Benj. G. Welch, Danville, Pa.; Delaney, Albrighton & Co., Tamaqua, Pa. fe6-eodtm

ROSIN AND TAR.

500 bbls North Carolina Rosin for Brewers and Soap makers' use.

500 bbls North Carolina Tar, for sale by

W. S. BATCHELDER,

ja9 19 Irwin street.

COFFEE.

32 bags choice Rio Coffee;
50 bags prime Rio Coffee;
25 bags Roasting Rio Coffee;
10 mats Java Coffee;

For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,

fe8 corner of Liberty and Irwin st.

BUTTER.

23 firkins prime, for sale by

fe22 MILLER & RICKETSON, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

TEN THOUSAND ACRES OF

IRON AND COAL LANDS

FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a Deed of Trust to the undersigned Trustees, from Joseph Winkaer, George P. Winkaer, Joseph Condon, and their wives, dated January the 16th, 1865, and on Record in the Recorder's Office of Ohio county, West Virginia, Book 48, page 407, and also of record in the Recorder's office of Wetzel county, Book 5, page 57, we will sell, on

WEDNESDAY, the 4th Day of April, 1866,

AT WHEELING, W. VA.

commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Public Auction, at the front door of the COURT HOUSE, of Ohio county, 10,000 acres of Land, (more or less,) lying on the waters of Fish and Fishing Creek, in the said county of Wetzel, within the boundaries of four parcels of 4,000 acres each, granted by the Commonwealth of Virginia to Henry Wynkoop and Paul Seiman, and dated the 20th day of February 1786. For a more full description reference from the day of sale, and such deferred installments to be secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Trustees acting in the premises.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passes through the northern portion of the tract, about forty miles distant from Wheeling. The land contains veins of Iron Ore of the best quality, convenient to the Railroad. It also contains coal and is heavily and well timbered.

W. W. GILL,
C. D. HUBBARD,
NELSON E. WHITAKER,
GEORGE W. WHITAKER,
CRISPIN GILLEBAY.

fe16-2tawid

ALLEGHENY DWELLING

FOR SALE.

That double TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING and OUT-HOUSES, the former containing ten rooms, on the corner of Ohio and Allegheny Avenues, near the line of the Manchester Horse Railway.

The Lot is a spacious one, being 140 feet square. Now occupied by Ross Forward, Esq. Possession April 1st. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,

fe22-1w 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

FOR SALE—

Seventy-five Acres of Ground

Beautifully located for Suburban Residences, and

Suitable for Gardening Purposes,

SITUATED IN CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP,

Two miles from the city and contiguous to Nimick Station, Steubenville Railroad.

For terms apply to

N. P. SAWYER,

dec6 No. 47 Wood street.

SCHOOL PROPERTY AND

DWELLING FOR RENT.

That desirable School Property situate at Evergreen Hamlet, suitable for Young Ladies' Boarding School. Also Brick Dwelling House, containing seven rooms. Possession given immediately. Inquire of

WM. A. SHINN,

fe24 1w No. 137 Fourth street.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—FOR SALE—That desirable Property, known as the Avery Mansion, on Washington street, Fourth ward, Allegheny city. The Lot is about 200 feet deep, and the purchaser can have 75, 80 or 100 feet as may be desired. Also adjoining the above, a number of beautiful Building Lots, on one of which is a frame cottage of five rooms.

JOHN D BAILEY,

Stock and Real Estate Broker,

fe24 Wilkins Hall, Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

162 Acres of the cheapest Coal Land in Allegheny county.

A desirable Property on Fourth street.

Two elegant Residences in Allegheny city.

Farm on Chartiers creek.

Dwellings in both cities.

JOHN D. BAILEY,

fe24 Stock and Real Estate Broker, Wilkins Hall, Fourth street.

SHARPSBURG IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE—A House of six rooms, hall and porch all front, with lot 24 feet front by 140 feet deep, on which there is an excellent well of water, an abundance of fruit of every description; stable and other out-houses; and will be sold on liberal terms if applied for soon. For further information apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

Butler st, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE AND LOT.

Beautifully located at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., within five minutes' walk of the Railroad, containing four rooms and a kitchen; a well of good water, and is a fine collection of fruit on the premises; the house has been newly painted and in good repair. For further information inquire on the premises or by letter to

fe24 WM. T. MARATTA, Rochester, Pa.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN ALLEGHENY, No. 55 Voughty street, near to Lacock street. The dwelling is built in modern style, and contains seven rooms, parlor, sliding doors, kitchen and four sleeping apartments; wash house and cellar in basement; fruit, bake oven opening into kitchen; hydrant water in the yard. Lot well filled with grape, fruit trees and shrubbery. Possession April 1st. Price $4,200.

B. McLAIN & CO.,

fe3 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE LOT,

on Bagley's Lane, Second ward, Allegheny city, 67 feet front by 225 feet in depth, to Allegheny avenue, having double front dwelling. Possession 1st of April next. Inquire of T. R. HAMILTON & CO., or of

fe16-2w JOSEPH WHERLE, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING,

In the Borough of Manchester, Pa. The undersigned wishing to leave the State, offers for sale his residence situated in the Borough of Manchester. The House contains 10 rooms, including bath house; has hydrant, water, new cooking range, and hot and cold water, all in excellent repair, and Lot fronts 50 feet on the Ohio river, and extends back 265 feet to Preble street; carriage house, stable and lot fronting on the same, also, abundance of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery, within two minutes walk of the Ohio River Plow Works at the junction of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Street Passenger Railways.

For particulars inquire of

O. P. W. BAILEY,

At Hall & Speer's Bank, 166 Penn street,

fe21-1w Or on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.

Mr. John Johnson offers for sale a splendid FARM of 218 ACRES, situated in Little Beaver township, Lawrence county, Pa., within one-half mile of Pt. Pleasant, a good Frame House, 28 by 32 square, two stories high, a good well of water at the door; wood and coal house convenient and a good barn and sheep stable, and all necessary out-buildings. Any person wishing to obtain information can get it at REINEMAN'S Jewelry Store, 72 Fifth street. fe21-6w

HOUSE FOR SALE.

TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

No. 226 North Avenue, Allegheny city, within ten minutes' walk from Pittsburgh. Inquire of

J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,

fe10-tf Bakewell's Building, 71 Grant st.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE.—IN Washington county, Pa., situate near Canonsburg, on the banks of Chartiers creek, and on the line of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, and Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road, about 400 acres, with the following improvement: 2 large substantial Brick Houses; 2 large bank barns, and other out-buildings. This valuable property is now for sale on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on Messrs. A. H. LOGAN & CO., corner of second and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. fe22-6t

FOR SALE—

A large and elegant brick dwelling, containing 9 rooms, with finished attic, basement and bath room. The lot is 93 feet front by 165 feet back; on which are also a brick stable and carriage house, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Inquire at 139 Centre avenue, or address L., lock-box No. 99, Pittsburgh P. O. ja9-1m

ISLAND RUN OIL TERRITORY

FOR SALE.

Lands at the justly celebrated Island Run and Little Beaver Creek for sale, where as yet every well has proved a success. Also, interests or shares in wells producing, or in process of boring. Apply to

CHARLES B. HURST,

ja16-3m Rochester, Pa.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg, 11 acres 136 perches of Land, a fine new dwelling, containing ten rooms and cellars under the whole. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

J. S. KING.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a tract of land, situated in Beaver township, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, containing 148 acres, under the very best state of cultivation, within 11 miles from New Castle, one mile from Mahoningtown, at the junction of the Mahoning Valley and Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, 47 miles from Pittsburgh. There are two dwelling houses on the premises, a good bank barn, and other out houses, all in good repair. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to JOHN P. McGLATHERY, on the premises, Crescent Postoffice. fe15-1m

OIL TERRITORY FOR DISPOSAL.

About six thousand acres of the best OIL TERRITORY in Tennessee, within one mile of a railroad, will be disposed of on favorable terms.

For further information address

E. SNYDER,

Louisville and Nashville Railroad,

fe21-10t Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.—Two Desirable Country residences situate at Torrey's Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, near East Liberty. The lot contains five acres on which there is a choice variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubbery, &c. The houses are brick, one containing twelve rooms, and finished in first class style with the modern improvements. The other contains seven rooms. The lot can be divided giving to each houses 2½ acres. There is also a good Carriage House, Stable and Washing House attached to each house, and a never failing spring of pure soft water. Inquire of

fe19-2w RILEY TORRENS, No. 66 Third St.

FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY.—Twenty-six good building lots in St. Clair, Denny's Plan, are offered for sale. They are situated on Beech street, north and south, and Fremont street. Also two lots fronting on South avenue, in the same plan. Reasonable arrangements with the purchaser. Will show the lots and give particulars to those desiring to purchase. Apply to JAMES A. McKEE, at the office of H. B. WILKINS,

fe1-tf 143 Fourth street.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,

ap4-tf Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE.

A three story BRICK HOUSE, of nine rooms, situated near corner of Chestnut and North Canal street, North ward, Allegheny city. Also, Brick House of six rooms, situated No. 291 Shannapin street, or North Common, Allegheny city. Inquire of

NELSON & EDMONDSON,

dec12-tf Attorneys at-Law, 114 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—

5 Lots on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Inquire at

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,

no11-tf Washington street.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm situated on the line of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, in Burrell township, Indiana county, Pa., one mile west of Blairsville, containing 200 Acres 75 of which is excellent timber land, the remainder in a good state of cultivation; suitable for farming or grazing purposes. Well watered, two orchards of good fruit upon the premises. Improvements, large two story house and frame barn. The above Farm from its very desirable location, being contiguous to churches, schools, seminaries and three lines of railroads, being in one of the best coal regions of Western Pennsylvania, fronting on Black Lick creek, in the Conemaugh Valley Oil regions, is very valuable, and will be sold on reasonable terms. An indisputable title will be given. For further information inquire of C. BRENGLE, Blairsville Intelligencer office, or L. S. HODGE, Agent, Kent Postoffice, Indiana county, Pa. Possession given April first. fe9 2w&w

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

W. H. HENNORN..... T. SCOTT.

SPRING TRADE, 1866.

SCOTT & HENNEGEN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,

WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIALS.

Tools and Glasses.

Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.

No. 31 FIFTH ST., (24 story), Pittsburgh, Pa.

And No. 127 MAIN ST., Wheeling, W. Va.

We have just received a new and large stock of the above Goods, to which we invite the attention of dealers and the trade. fe20-3m

Time and Distance Indicator,

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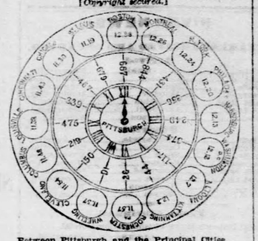

Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

RECEIVED.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1866.

Another invoice of

MUSICAL BOXES,

WITH

DRUM AND BELLS.

SOMETHING VERY FINE.

DUNSEATH & CO.,

fe8 56 FIFTH STREET.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

SPRING TRADE, '66.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

Offer a most complete assortment of

CARPETS,

Especially

English Tapestry & Body Brussels,

IMPORTED BY OURSELVES

In a greater quantity, and embraces a finer variety of styles, than ever before brought to this market, including most elegant

PARLOR STYLES,
RICH LIBRARY STYLES,
NEAT BED-ROOM STYLES,

And Small Figures for Halls, with Stair to match. The choicest of the New Patterns and the best of the Old.

UPHOLSTERY.

Having an experienced and skillful Upholstery, we engage to make and put down Carpets and Oil Cloths, and Hang Window Shades, either in the city or suburbs. fe14

CARPETS,

Lace and Damask Curtains,

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK, including choice lines of

ENGLISH CARPETS,

Of our own importation, and comprising the most extensive and complete assortment of every grade and style of goods in our line that we have ever had the pleasure of offering to our customers.

Our purchases having been made with Gold at low rates, we are enabled to offer the best styles in the market at a

Reduction of from 10 to 25c per Yard

from prices of last season.

We warrant all goods we sell to be as represented. In any case that we may fail to satisfy our customers that such is the fact, the goods will be taken back, the money refunded and all expenses paid.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,

Next door to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

fe22

87 FOURTH STREET.

CARPETS.

We have received within a few days a large addition to our previous extensive stock of

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, &C.

And will continue for a few days to offer them at

REDUCED RATES.

W. D. & H. McCALLUM.

87 FOURTH STREET.

##

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Passenger Car Submerged—Wonderful Escape of Passengers—One Person Drowned and Several Injured.

On Saturday night about ten o'clock an accident occurred on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, which resulted in the death of one man and the injury of several others. The through Express train from Cincinnati due in Pittsburgh at one o'clock A. M. Sunday, while nearing Mastersville Station, in Harrison county, Ohio, broke an axle under the tender attached to the locomotive. The train was going at a swift speed, and the sudden breaking of the axle under the tender, stopped it so quick that it forced the first passenger car over an embankment some twenty-five feet high, into Connoton Creek, which was very deep, and leaving but a small portion of the end of the car out of the water. The second passenger car rolled down the embankment to the water's edge, and was prevented from going into the water by the coupling of the sleeping car, the rear of which remained on the track. Had the sleeping car gone over the bank, none of the passengers could have escaped drowning, as the water was submerged to but a short distance below, and was very deep. The first passenger car, which was almost completely submerged in the water, contained about twenty persons, most of whom to-day they were all saved by crawling out of the windows and doors, except one man, name unknown, whom it is feared was drowned, as he has not been seen or heard of since. Most of the passengers were more or less injured, but none, it is hoped, fatally. The following are the names of those most seriously injured: Mr. Geo. W. Beauchoner, of the firm of Wood, Mathews & Co., iron manufacturers in this city, was injured about the legs and body, but not dangerously; Mr. F. B. Howard, division engineer of the railroad, injured about the back badly; Captain McGowan, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, badly injured about the head. There were on the train at the time of the accident, from sixty to seventy passengers, and it seems miraculous that so few were seriously injured. A train arrived from Steubenville with surgeons about an hour after the accident, and brought the passengers to Steubenville and Pittsburgh, arriving in this city at nine o'clock on Sunday morning. The officers of the road did everything in their power to relieve the injured, and render the passengers comfortable.

The President's Veto—Meeting of its Opponents.

On Saturday afternoon, a meeting was held at the office of Messrs. Steel & Bailey, Fourth street, for the purpose of making arrangements for a public demonstration against the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and to sustain its action of Congress. About half past three o'clock, some eighteen persons being present, the meeting was organized by calling Hon. Wm. C. McCarthy to the chair, and appointing Jos. M. Gazzam and John W. Riddell, Esqs., Secretaries.

Mr. Riddell stated that the slim attendance at the meeting was owing to the insufficiency of the notice given. The citizens generally favored the object, and he moved that a public meeting be called at an early day.

Mr. Joel Keeler said that this was a time when every one, however slightly connected with politics, should have something to do and something to say. At a late hour on Friday evening, after consulting with several gentlemen, he had inserted the notice for the meeting in a morning paper. He thought he had the right to do so, and the attendance showed the interest that was taken in it by our citizens. He, therefore, seconded Mr. Riddell's motion, and hoped the mass meeting would be called at as early a day as possible.

A discussion then ensued in regard to the selection of a suitable hall for the demonstration. A gentleman said that the room then occupied would be sufficiently large, when Mr. Riddell received a note from the assassination of President Lincoln, Wilkins Hall was crowded, and this was at least as solemn an occasion.

Mr. Onslow said the citizens rushed to the hall on that occasion, but the fact that they were not present to-day, showed that they did not take any interest in the matter.

Mr. Riddell stated that if publicity had been given to the notice of meeting it would have been largely attended.

After some further discussion the meeting adjourned to meet this afternoon at three o'clock, at the Mayor's office, to perfect the arrangements for the demonstration.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, formerly known as the Dime Savings Institution, which has been in our columns for the past few days. It would seem almost superfluous to enumerate the advantages which would be derived by a community like ours, from the general patronage of such institutions as the one above named, for the aggregation of large capital from small sums, produces and saves for business operations, a fund which would be otherwise lost, and of no particular service to any person, but which serves to inspire trade and business activity, thus proving a blessing to the interests, being allowed on all sums of three dollars and over, is a feature which should commend itself to every member of the community, and as this institution comprises in its board of management some of our most active and successful business men, no one should feel any hesitancy to entrust to their care, such sums as they find themselves able to spare, providing for their future use, as also against the contingencies which happen in every day life. We would also suggest that the experiences in the practice of economizing and aggregating small amounts, they will have a new pleasure, which only needs a preliminary to be enjoyed, namely some trifling self-denial. To feel one's self a little richer at the end of each week, is a very comforting sensation, and as nearly all can save something, we heartily advise them to commence the trial by a patronage of the above institution.

Committed for Trial.

On Saturday afternoon the brothers Gordon, who were arrested at their residence in Sharpsburg on the previous day, on a charge of robbing P. M. McGowan's store, in East Liberty, of goods to the amount of $2,000, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy. Gen. F. H. Collier appeared for the defendants, and John W. Riddell, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, represented the Commonwealth. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the prisoners have been carrying on their thieving operations for some time past, and by representing themselves as pedlars, have been enabled to pass themselves off as honest men, and at the same time dispose of their plunder. Several hundred dollars worth of goods were found in their house, a large portion of which identified by Mr. McGowan as his property. A number of burglar's instruments were also found on their premises, among which were matches, screwdriver, "billy," etc., and a pair of false whiskers and a cap to correspond. The hearing resulted in their being committed to jail finally for trial.

JUDAISM AND CHRISTIANITY.—The Central Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, was crowded yesterday afternoon, to hear the Rev. Dr. Jacobus's third lecture of a series on "Judaism and Christianity." The concluding lecture will be delivered next Sabbath afternoon, at three o'clock, at the same place, from the text, Zacharian 12th chapter and 10th verse. This text will afford the Reverend Doctor an opportunity of showing the prominent and conspicuous positions that the Jews will occupy when they discover and own Christ their Messiah. Many are anxious to know his learned divines opinion as to whether the Jews are to return to Jerusalem and again become a local nation in Palestine.

DRAFTS FOUND.—The Meadville *Republican*, of Saturday, says: A package of drafts, receipts, uncurrent bank notes and other papers belonging to Robert Montgomery, a cattle broker, who has been doing business in Mercer, Butler, Lawrence and Lancaster counties, was found in this place a day or two since, and in all the cities awaiting the claim of the owner. Among these is a draft for $1,730, dated February 15, 1866, from Reed, McGregor & Co., bankers, Lancaster, on First National Bank of Pittsburgh. The owner has evidently been the victim of the pickpockets that infest our depot.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—At an early hour on Friday evening the grocery and liquor store of Messrs. McCullough, Smith & Co., on Irwin street, was entered, and the safe robbed of about two thousand dollars in money, and a lot of Government bonds. Several persons were in the store at the time, but the thief, who was undoubtedly an expert, entered, robbed the safe, the door of which had been left open, and escaped without being recognized.

DANGEROUS FALL.—A man named Joseph Redgate, was drinking very freely on Friday night, and fell asleep on the canal bridge on Chestnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny. He rolled off the bridge, and fell in the bed of the canal below, a distance of twenty feet, and was found afterwards by some of the night watch. He was taken to the Mayor's office and released in the morning, the fall not injuring him badly.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Thomas Anderson made information before this magistrate on Saturday, charging John Foerst with assault and battery, Foerst was accused with having kicked deponent several times violently, thereby breaking deponent's hip bone in two places. Foerst was arrested and held in the sum of one thousand dollars bail to answer the charge at court. Jacob Shaner charged Mrs. Weber with surety of the peace, which consisted in Mrs. Weber threatening the deponent with violence, and also threatening his family generally. The parties reside in the Fifth ward. A warrant was issued. A man named Donelson was charged with assault and battery on his own son. It is alleged that Donelson attacked the dwelling house of his son, and broke in the door by stoning the house and breaking the windows, and also used very offensive and abusive language and threats. The case was dismissed. James Hanlon made oath, charging George Cummings and James Porter with assault and battery. Hanlon stated that these defendants had without just cause or provocation, attack and beat the deponent in a shameful manner on George's street. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—William White, one of the night police, was arraigned before this magistrate on Saturday, on a charge of surety of the peace preferred by Florence Sullivan. It is alleged that a dispute arising on Thursday night last on Wylie street, White threatened in a most violent manner to blow deponent's brains out. While was held for a hearing. A lady named Dullie Jeffrey made information charging Catharine Cosgrave with selling liquor without license, selling liquor on Sunday, and larceny. Mrs. Cosgrave keeps a small grocery store on Fifth street, and is alleged to sell the sold liquor at various times on her premises without license, and also sold liquor on Sunday. Mrs. Jeffrey had left a valise containing clothing at the house, and it is stated that Mrs. Cosgrave broke open the valise and took therefrom a silk dress valued at twelve dollars. The accused gave bail for a hearing in each case. The same prosecutrix charged John Jeffrey with assault and battery, which consisted in John kicking deponent out of the house. John also gave bail for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN ALBERTZ.—Fred. Lippert made information before Alderman Albeitz of the Fifth Ward, on Saturday, charging John McGarwig with false pretense. Lippert is a grocer on Penn street, and McGerwig procured a ham from deponent by false representations. The accused was arrested, and in default of $300 bail, was committed to jail for trial.

BEFORE ALDERMAN KELLY.—Michael McLean was charged before this magistrate on Saturday with surety of the peace, on oath of William Healy. The parties reside in "Hard scrabble." McLean was arrested and held for a hearing.

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION.—The Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association will give their second exhibition this evening at Wilkins Hall, when it is hoped all will be able to gain admission who were unable to do so at the last exhibition. The gymnastic exercises are of a very pleasing and entertaining nature, and aside from the deserving character of the institution are sufficiently attractive to fill Wilkins Hall for six nights in succession.

REPORT TO-NIGHT.—The Committee on Remonstrances, appointed on Monday night last, at the temperance meeting in the First United Presbyterian church, will be ready to report to-night. We understand that the Committee have succeeded well in their efforts.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.—At a meeting of the furniture manufacturers of this city and vicinity, held recently, it was resolved that on and after the first of March next they will reduce the wages of the workmen fifteen per cent.

CITY COUNCILS.—A regular monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils will be held this evening.

SIMPLE BUT EFFECTUAL.—The entire freedom from deleterious ingredients renders "*Brown's Bronchial Troche*," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by Singers and Public Speakers generally. On Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by Cold, or Unusual Exertion or the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. codtlw.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Depots.		Arrive.
Day Express	2:30 a m	Mail 1:30 a m
Altoona Accom	7:10 a m	Fast Line 2:40 a m
Fast Line & Erie Mail	8:30 a m	Phila. & Erie Mail 12:35 p m
Mail Accom	11:40 a m	Baltimore Exp's 1:20 p m
Phila. Express	3:35 p m	Phila. Express 2:45 p m
Fast Line	10:00 p m	Johnstown Acc'n 10:05 a m
Johnstown Acc'n	4:15 p m	1st Wall Station 8:25 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	2d " " 9:50 a m
2d " "	10:45 a m	3d " " 1:50 p m
3d " "	6:05 p m	Penn Accom. No. 1 7:55 p m
Penn Accom. No. 2	12:01 p m	Penn " " 2 6:25 a m
Penn " " 2	10:30 p m	Altoona Accom. and Emigrant 10:50 p m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:50 a m	Express 1:30 a m
Mail	2:30 p m	Express 8:20 a m
Express	2:45 p m	Mail 2:15 p m
Express	12:00 p m	Express 10:00 p m
Steub. Accommo	4:00 "	Steub. Accommo 10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:50 a m	Express 1:30 a m
Express	8:00 a m	Express 8:00 p m
Express	2:45 p m	Express 8:00 p m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail 9:30 p m
Steubenville Accom	4:30 p m	Steubenville Accom 8:30 a m
New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m. and 6:30 p. m.		
Rochester, 2:05 p. m.: New Castle, 3:30 p. m.; Economy, 3:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.		

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:50 a m	Express 11:15 a m
Express	2:30 p m	Express 8:30 p m
Mail	4:00 a m	Mail 9:30 p m
Express for Wheeling		Departs. Arrives. 2:30 p m 11:15 a m
" "		5:05 p m 3:30 p m
Mail, " "		6:00 a m 9:30 p m

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail 10:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express 10:00 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport 8:50 a m
2d "	4:30 p m	2d " 6:40 p m
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's 8:30 a m
2d "	6:10 p m	2d " 8:45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.
Mail	6:45 a. m.	Express 11:00 a. m.
Express	5:10 p. m.	Mail 6:10 p. m.
Accommodation	1:40 p. m.	Accommodation 9:00 p. m.

Parkersburg Steamers

DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 a. M. Bayard.
Wednesday	11 A. M. Forest City.
Thursday	11 A. M. Bayard.
Saturday	11 A. M. Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M. Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M. Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.

BROWNSVILLE AND GRENEVA.

Morning	8 A. M. Regulator.
	6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily	3 P. M. James Rees

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

FOR 1866.

The Size and Standing of the Commercial.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest paper in the State, having been twice enlarged within the last eighteen months. No paper in the State gives so much, and there are few in the country that give as much amount of reading matter. In this respect, and for its general character and tone, it ranks among the leading journals of the country.

OUR PUBLISHING FACILITIES.

Determined to spare neither labor nor expense, our publishing facilities have been increased within the last few months, at an outlay of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, placing us for some time to come beyond the reach of competition.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

Although but just entering on the third year, the COMMERCIAL has already an unequalled circulation and influence throughout a wide and constantly extending district of country, embracing Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, while throughout all the rest of the West, and in the Eastern cities, its circulation is by no means inconsiderable and rapidly growing.

Character and Aims of the Commercial

Not strictly partizan, nor devoted to any peculiar ideas, the COMMERCIAL goes before the public on its merits as a newspaper. From the experience we have had, its deserves, and its success can be said to be little less than extraordinary. Although in the future, as in the past, the COMMERCIAL will, in a special manner, be devoted to the interests of Pittsburgh, it will continue to be a Pennsylvania and Union paper, promoting the interests of labor, industry and enterprise, and private virtue with whatever influence it can command or power it can exert. Rising above mere party aims and influences, chained to no one idea, the organ of no sect or party, but believing in Freedom and Progress, and devoted only to truth, the COMMERCIAL will treat all public questions and express its views of public men in an independent and liberal spirit. To the present National Administration and the Union cause it will give a generous and hearty service support.

The Latest News.

Few journals in the country spend so much money in obtaining the latest and most reliable intelligence, as the COMMERCIAL. In the single item of telegraphing alone it paid during the last year on an average about ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A MONTH—no one more one month, probably, than was paid by any other Pittsburgh paper for the entire year.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

We have also at the principal seats of interest, special correspondents, keeping a watchful eye on whatever is of interest or value to the public. No paper in the State has so large a corps of correspondents, and it gives us pleasure to be able to say that we are continually adding to the number writers of experience and ability.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

By common consent, the COMMERCIAL is the standard journal of the country with Petroleum dealers and operators everywhere. In this respect it has no competitor, and the facilities for obtaining this kind of information we are constantly extending.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Through a Special Dispatch Bureau, maintained at a large expense, our Washington reports are as full and reliable as any, and are in no respect excelled by those of even the Metropolitan press. At this point of great questions, these facilities are necessary to supply the demand of the public for news from the National Capitol.

Market Reports.

The Daily Reports of the COMMERCIAL of the Pittsburgh, all the leading Domestic and the Foreign Markets, are prepared by competent and experienced Reporters, and their accuracy may be relied upon as their value. The amount of matter in this Department of the COMMERCIAL alone, frequently exceeds the entire reading pages of some of our cotemporaries.

The Financial Department.

This Department is in the hands of a gentleman of experience and acknowledged ability, and his reports have at all times a special value.

The Local Department.

This Department of the COMMERCIAL is not excelled. To test the truth of this, take the local page of any of our neighbors, cut from it all that is not strictly local—letters from abroad and essays on abstract subjects, such as we classify properly on other pages, and exclude what no respectable paper should print—and then compare the remainder with our local page, which does not belie its name.

EDITORIAL AND GENERAL NEWS

With a corps of writers of acknowledged ability and experience, these departments of the COMMERCIAL compare favorably with the leading journals of the country—and we have only to say that nothing will be omitted that is necessary to maintain for our paper its present and other prospects this standing.

In short, in every department, and as a whole, the COMMERCIAL is a

Sound, Comprehensive and Reliable Newspaper.

Whatever is offensive to a cultivated moral taste is scrupulously excluded from its columns, and our constant aim is to publish nothing that does not serve some valuable purpose. A peculiar feature of the COMMERCIAL is

"THE PULPIT,"

In which Department is given, every Saturday, a sermon furnished expressly for it.

The reading specially prepared under the head of

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Constitutes another peculiar feature of great value.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL

Is published at the following rates:

ONE YEAR	$10 00
HALF YEAR	5 00
QUARTER YEAR	2 50
PER WEEK, BY CARRIER	20

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

The weekly issue of the COMMERCIAL is not surpassed either in the amount or kind of matter given. It is made up expressly for the country reader, and is filled with choice reading, the news, the market reports, general intelligence, Poetry, besides

A SERMON EVERY WEEK.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty	1 50
In Clubs of Ten	1 75

To the getter-up of a Club the paper will be sent gratis.

Address

COMMERCIAL,

No. 76 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 26, 1866.

Trade was very dull; in fact, beyond a few transactions to meet the wants of the city trade, there was nothing done. The weather was changable. Both rivers were rising rapidly. From Oil City we learn that the ice moved off at 5 o'clock on Saturday, but was supposed to be gorged below the city. As usual, a large amount of property was carried off. On the Monongahela landing trade was dull. The unfavorable state of the weather had its usual effect. The packet Keenan left for Cincinnati with all the freight she could manage, and a fair share of passengers. The Julia No. 2 left on time for Zanesville, with a good trip. The Forest City left for Parkersburg, with a good trip. Among the first boats to leave are the Yorktown, for Nashville; Armenia, for New Orleans; Nora, for Cincinnati; and Lorena, for St. Louis:

FLOUR.—The market was inactive with a moderate demand for home purposes. Prices have undergone no change. The current rates were: Extra flour, winter wheat, $10 00, $10 25@10 50, the latter for favorite brands; Spring wheat flour sold at $9 25@$9 40 ₱ bbl. Among the sales were 100 bbls Monkingum flour, $7. $10 00; 75 bbls winter wheat flour, $10 25; 100 do, $10 40 @10 50. Sales 100 bbls spring wheat $8 40 ₱ bbl. Sales 100 bbls, terms private.

BEANS.—The market contains an ample supply for all purposes. We note sales 20 bbls assorted, at $2 00@ 2 25 ₱ bushel. The demand is improving.

DRIED FRUIT.—Was in fair demand. We note sale of 10,000 lbs Tennessee peaches "on change" at 17½c ₱ lb—a low figure, at least some of our dealers have come to this conclusion.

POTATOES.—A liberal business was transacted in this article. Sales were at depot, $1 10, on track, and 30 bbls do, on track, $3 ₱ bbl. Sales were made from store at the usual advance.

LUMBER.—Market firm. Sales 1 car inch, at $25 00 ₱ M, and 2 cars at $29 00 ₱ M, on the track.

BUTTER.—The increasing receipts have caused the demand to fall off. Prices tend downward. Sales 19 packages roll at 36@40c.

EGGS.—Holders were demanding 33@35c.

CHEESE.—The market was firm with a good demand. Sales 50 boxes Goshen at 25c. The supply on hand is not large.

CRANBERRIES.—Market quiet. Sales 10 barrels Cultivated at $15 ₱ bbl.

WHISKY.—Market somewhat unsettled. Sales 25 barrels City Rectified at $2 24.

HIGHWINES.—Sold at $2 22 ₱ gallon.

FISH.—We quote: Salts 12 pounds at $1 10 ₱ keg.

HOMINY.—Dull, with more sellers than buyers. Sales 5 bbls at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

HAY.—The receipts were light and sales limited at previous prices.

GRAIN.—Dull as usual on Saturday, buyers being disposed to hold off. Wheat was unsettled and nominal. We omit figures. Oats dull; sales 400 bushels first hands at 42c; sales 300 bushels from store at 45c. Corn dull with sales at depot at 70@80c for shelled and 65@ 66 for ear. Rye, Pennsylvania sells readily at 75c. Barley is without change.

BACON.—Market steady with a fair trade demand. Sales 4,000 lbs shoulders at 15c; sides 17½@18c; sugar cured hams 24c.

LIME OIL.—Sales 30 bbls No. 1 at $1 85 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 26, 1866.

The following are the receipts of oil by rail and river for the past week: also from the first of January, with a comparative table for the same period in 1865:

	River.	Railroads.	Total.
Monday, February 19	125		125
Tuesday, February 20		498	498
Wednesday, February 21			
Thursday, February 22	656	460	1,116
Friday, February 23			
Saturday, February 24		400	400
Total	781	1,358	2,139
Since January 1	45,054	47,603	92,657
Total to February 24	45,835	48,961	94,796
Same time 1864	4,707	15,953	20,660
Increase of 1866	41,128	33,008	74,121

The past week was decidedly the dullest of the season; in fact, besides a few lots for retailing purposes, there was nothing done. Of course refined oils are governed by the raw article. The general expectation of the market is that it would give way as Oil City, and open up trade. Our event was waiting on the other, hence, we have but few sales to record. The above table will furnish the receipts by river and rail up to this time; also, a comparison table with the same period last year. The present increase amounts to 74,131 barrels. So far as relates to prices, we have nothing satisfactory to state. Buyers were disposed to hold off, at least until navigation resumed to Oil City. Our latest dispatches from Oil City state that the river at that point was rising rapidly, and that Oil Creek had overflooded its banks, and that a large amount of property had been lost. There being no stock of Crude on hand to operate with, prices were irregular, Crude was nominal at 18, 19 and 20c in bulk, or packages returned, according to the gravity. Refiners have sufficient to last for some time, whilst the eastern demand has fallen off. Refined oils were equally dull. Sales could not be made to any extent, unless at a considerable decline from present asking prices. A lot of 1,500 barrels bonded, was sold to be delivered in Philadelph his during April, at 45c. Sales of a few hundred barrels bonded were made on the spot, at 37@38@40c, according to the quality. Free oil ranged from 50@51c; demand very light.

TAR.—Was in better demand. We note sales at a slight advance—prices ranging from $4 25@4 50—free on cars.

LUBRICATING OILS.—Were steady, with a regular trade demand, at previous prices. Benzole was very dull; nobody wants to purchase at present. We omit figures. The oil market is expected to take a fresh start during the present week. There are lively times ahead among crude operations.

New York Grocery Market.

February 24.—Coffee—We notice a strong market for Brazil, and sales of 1,000 bags ordinary Rio at 12½c, 2,000 do per Libertad, 13½ gold, in bond; and 175 do by same terms, 2,000 do per Ella, 13½ gold, in bond; and 500 do Baltimore, brought 13½@13¾ cents gold, in bond. We have only to notice besides 125 bags St. Domingo, for export, at something over cents gold, in bond. At auction 800 bags damaged Rio sold at 15½@20½ cents, cash.

Molasses—There is not much inquiry at present from any quarter, and the market is inactive. We notice 122 hhds Porto Rico at 55@56c; 65 Demerara, 50@52c; 80 Muscovado, 46@48c; 30 Nuevitas, 50@53c; 30 hhds and 23 bbls new crop Cuba Muscovado, 42½@43, 4 mos; and 184 hhds new crop Cuba Muscovado, 50@51 10, cash. Auction 400 bbls new crop New Orleans sold at 90c@$1 05 cash. The stock yesterday was about 1,275 hhds Porto Rico, 1,000 hhds Cuba, &c., and 500 bbls New Orleans.

Sugar—Refiners are more disposed to purchase, and have done so to a fair extent. Sales of 450 barrels City Rectified at 24c.

Rice—Was dull. Sales 50 tierces Carolina at 11½c, and 100 bags Patna at 9½c.

Molasses—The market for raw continues depressed, and with pretty free receipts of new crop Cuba, prices are again 1@2 ₱ gallon lower, closing irregular and some what nominal, the range of quotations being a little wider than usual, the following figures including the new crop. We found considerable difference in the views of the brokers yesterday as to the proper valuations of refining grades Cuba, some asking and others refusing even higher than our revised figures, viz: 39½@40½c for fair, and 41@41½c for good refining, but in good grocery 41½@42c, prime to choice do, 42½@43½c, moist sugar in boxes, 43½@44c, and the same in bbls, 43½@44½, 4 mos. Refined is dull and lower. Messrs. R. & A. Bleecker now quote their best crushed and granulated 17¾c, ground, 17¾c; white A, 16½c; and yellow C, 15½c, 4 mos. Sales for the other refiners 17@17½c for C; 16½@16¾c for soft white, and 14½@15¼c for yellow. The sales of raw are 685 hhds Cuba, part new crop, at 16¾@12¾c, 97 Porto Rico, 13@13¾c, 12 bbls Clarified Demerara, 15½c, and 100 bags Manilla, 10½c, 4 mos. The stock yesterday was about 24,450 hhds, 40,661 boxes, 101,930 bags sugar, and 370 hhds molasses.

Tea—Large our last week, and has been in special request, but the market remains steady at about previous rates. The sales are 2,935 half chests uncolored Japan, per Samuel Russell, the remainder of her cargo; 30 do do English order, 1,000 green, 400 Oolong, and 150 chests Souchong.

New York Petroleum Market.

February 24.—Foreign advices continue unfavorable and the dullness of our market has been intensified, as the demand for trading almost entirely ceased. We note sales of but 1,000 barrels crude, 40@42 gravity, half delivered in the 28th, at 26c; 100 do, 40@43 gravity, 25c, and 1,000 do for March, 29@29½c, 8 O, closing nominally at 29c on the spot. The sales of refined are 7,200 barrels bonded, including 1,500 bbls to Wat 42c prime L S to W, 45@46c standard white, 45@47½c, and prime white, 49c, closing at about 45@45½c for prime L S to W; 19,000 gallons in tin at 50@53c, part 7 b b; 500 bbls for April and May, and 1,500 do for April, May and June, 49@c. B O and do free, 50c for light straw; 61½c for L S to W, and 67½c for W W. Naphtha is dull and lower. Residuum have been quiet: the range of prices of the latter, given in the last, should have been 9@7½@8¾c, not 8@8¾, as printed.

RECEIVED AT NEW YORK SINCE 1ST JANUARY.

	1866.	1865.
bbls.	171,841	51,095
Exported same time		1,295,964
From New York	4,750,504	327,418
" Other Ports	3,251,069	
Total	8,009,143	1,823,374
Same time 1864	3,241,001	
" 1863	3,190,511	

Philadelphia Wool Market.

February 24.—Trade, if anything, has been duller than ever, and there has been scarcely any demand, except for the finer grades. The market for manufactured goods continues in a very unsatisfactory condition, and many of the manufacturers announce their determination to cease operations after present stock of Wool on hand are exhausted, or there is some immediate change for the better. The following comprises the sales of the week:

20,000 lbs ¼ blood and fine at	65@70c
20,000 lbs ¼ blood and full blood	80@85c
20,000 lbs ⅜ and ½ blood	85@90c
12,000 lbs full blood, Wisconsin	95c
10,000 lbs fine Ohio	67½c
4,000 lbs ⅜ blood	80c
2,000 lbs fine Merino pulled	64@65c
1,000 lbs scoured tub	70c
40,000 lbs ¼ blood	60@c
6,000 lbs ¾ blood	60c
2,000 lbs half washed	55c
2,000 lbs fine Cape	45c
6,000 lbs Foreign, on secret terms.	

Heavy Receipts of Cotton.

About eleven thousand five hundred bales of cotton, worth over two millions of dollars, were received on Saturday at Boston from the south. This is a large item for sets manufacturers. This is the largest importation for any one day since the commencement of the war.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Spencer & McKay, 1 car barley; Hays & Stewart, 24 green beef hides; M W Rankin, 46 sks oats, 1 bbl butter, 50 bxs starch; James Scott, 1 car shorts; B L Fahnestock & Co, 5 kegs lard, 3 sas rags; B L Fahnestock & Co, 50 bxs starch; Thomas Mcki & Co, 1 car stave; Stewart & Langhein, 1 bale rags; Graham & Thomas, 5 half barrels whiskey; Seibert & Morgan, 57 bxs starch; Gaines & Leoffler, 1 doz rocking chairs; J S Dilworth & Co, 30 bxs starch; Wm P Beck & Co, 2 bls s butter, 1 pkg lard; Lambert & Shipton, 98 bxs starch; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 27 bdls printing paper; I H Volgt & Co, 1 bbl butter; J Dyer, 3 bbl bbls wire hoops; James Craig, 11 do do; Jas Moore & Co, 5 do do; R Hilliard, 50 bxs starch; J W Sanger, 1 box shoes; R Fuller, 6 bxs soap; J H Parker, 10 bbls lard oil; W Cooper & Co, 4 bls do; Jos Hoss, 2 do do; E Hunnion, 20 bxs soap, 50 do starch; A Schaub, 1 hhd tobacco; J A Renshaw, 10 bxs soap; J Kirkpatrick, Bro & Co, 30 bxs starch.

Per Pitts., Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R.

A Hoovler & Co, 69 sks tanner's scraps, 1 bbl do; J J Ralya, 2 cars staves; Shoenberger & Blair, 1 car fire brick; H Rea, Jr, 1 car hay, 340 bbls potatoes; Lippincott & Bakewell, 2 bbls apples; I H Volgt & Co, 10 bx beans, 1 do tallow, 2 do eggs, 2 do butter, 1 do lard, 1 do clover seed, 5 kegs lard; T C Jenkins, 1 bbls green apples, 2 bxs pumpkins, 1 do apple-butter; Wm Shorb & Co, 5 sks rags; Godfrey & Clark, 5 do; McCullough, Smith & Co, 50 bxs brooms; Graff & Reiter, 7 bbls beans; Graff, Bennett & Co, 1 car nail kegs; Kell & Richard, 1 car shingles; Sinnick & Co, 1 do do; Jacob Schoenhoormead, 2 do; H Shaub, 5 hhds tobacco; J J Gillespie, 1 car mdse; C H Leech, 5 bxs bacon; J H Peacock, 25 bbls lard oil; Meanor & Harper, 2 bxs brooms; T Mahoney, 3 crates old iron; Jones & Laughlins, 49 kegs spikes; Cunningham & Bell, 50 bbls S Seliers & Co, 25 bbls greese, 50 bbls mess pork; Schomaker & Lang, 5 bbls flour.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

P M Tuttle, 4 cars potatoes; Nimick & Co, 27 tons pig iron; Hay & Bro, 25 sks feathers; Hamilton, Marshall & Co, 1 car scrap iron; J S Dilworth & Co, 50 bbls whitefish, 20 do herring; J M Davitt, 20 ½ bbls whitefish, 100 do herring; J Siewart, 100 bbls apples; J Warden, 23 bbls potatoes; Potter Atkin & Shepard, 23 sacks potatoes; Champion Oil Co, 55 bbls coal oil; H Mitchel 2 bbls ish oil; J Gallagher, 55 bbls coal oil; W P Logan 85 bbls do; C P Markle & Co, 11 sacks rags; I H Volgt, 6 bxs butter, 2 bbls beans; R Henderson, 22 sacks oats; R Reegm, 1 bbl butter; Schomaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 10 bags wool; McCullough, Smith & Co, 25 sks rags; Wm P Beck & Co, 60 bbls salt; Oliver, Wroe & Co, 20 bbls refined oil; Pennsylvania Salt Co, 50 carboys do; C P Markle, 10 sks rags; Star Fire Brick Co, 1 car fire clay.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

Per steamer Victor.—George McGee, 10 bbls flour; J H Gibson, 2 bbls syrup, 2 do sugar; Amber Oil Company, 40 oil barrels; C F Markle & Co, 3 bales rag, 4 do paper; A Fulton & Co, 4 pieces machinery; Addy, Osborn & Bro, 1 box merchandise; W Petergill, 1 box sheet iron; A H Childs & Co, 6 boxes merchandise; Plunket & Co, 4 boxes quilett; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 7 packages; quilett; McDonough, Smith & Co, 193 sacks rags; J C Buffum & Bro, 50 bbls oil; A King & Co, 15 barrels lime; Sellers, Canfield & Co, 74 oil barrels; W H Hamilton, Kehew & Co, 15 oil barrels; King, Pennock & Co, 60 oil barrels; I H Volgt & Co, 1 bbl eggs; Jas Glenn, 191 sacks oats.

Parkersburg.

Per steamer Forest City.—J S Dilworth & Co, 2 bbls sorghum; Clark & Co, 1 bx do sample; Park, McCurdy & Co, 1 bx copper tacks; Mills, Rose & Co, 1 doz chairs, 2 do rockers; Forsyth, Bro & Co, 153 oil bbls; Woodlawn Oil Co, 100 do; Hugh Ferguson, 20 bbls brooms; Ardesco Oil Co, 222 oil bbls; J C Buffum & Co, 76 bbls oil, 10 hf bbls ale; Adams, McKee & Co, 4 bxs scales; Wm Bingham, 81 sks oats; I. H Volgt & Co, 30 bbls onions.

Per Monongahela S. W. Navigation Co.

H Herp, 1,000 staves; Little, Baird & Patton, 2 bbls eggs; J Brady, 3 bbls whisky; J N Mason, 24 sacks corn; J W Walls, 132 bgs flaxseed; Means & Coffil, 3 sks rags, 1bbl, 1 sack seed; W McElroy, 15 sacks wool; M W Rankin, 7 sks sacks; A King, 140 b